

forests, since it nests in many beech-maple, or oak-hickory, associations, with no conifers nearby. Such instances might be multiplied indefinitely.

Every paleontologist and every comparative anatomist mourns the relative scarcity of bird fossil remains. Yet no one imagines that evolution is finished, or that it is a static process. With every considerable range extension there arises the possibility that birds will be thrown into an environment so new that changes in behavior and changes in morphology may eventuate. We have seen, and marked, many such range extensions. The notes on bird behavior which we take today may guide the thinking of the student of evolution a good many years hence.

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AVES, ZOOLOGICAL RECORD, 77, for 1940 (published in 1941), 60 pp. By W. L. Sclater. 6 s + 4 d postage. Zoological Society of London, Regent's Park, London, N.W. 8.

For the seventy-seventh consecutive year the Zoological Society of London has published its classified index to the ornithological books and papers of the world. As during the first World War, the present volume reflects in its reduced size the unsettled state of our civilization. Only 830 titles are listed, compared with 1,446 for 1939. It should be noted that the former method of cross-indexing has been slightly changed and thereby definitely improved.

The volume was prepared by W. L. Sclater who has carried this burden since R. Bowdler Sharpe passed the duty on to him after preparing the 1908 index. Thus it is Sclater's thirty-second volume!

Ornithologists everywhere should support this important service and improve their knowledge of the subject by buying annual copies of the valuable Aves section.—J. Van Tyne.